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THE BUN, New York otty.

EOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associaty to Prizes is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the prices of the whole country.

The Great Anti-Miller Combine.

If there has ever been a political mix-up In this State's politics like the one now be wildering us, it is not recorded in the Tribune Almanac; and, doubtless to the surprise of his own modesty, the Hon. WARNER MILLER has been boosted into a prominence, which he scarcely could have dreamed of, even when he was hoping to be elected Governor seven years ago. This year all the big guns, Republican and Democratic alike, are trained on Brother MILLER the champion of the regular Republican State platform for the maintenance of the Sunday law, or, in practical terms, against the Sunday sale of liquor in or out of Herkimer.

It was to be expected that the doings of THEODORE ROOSEVELT would drive th Democratic State organization into taking issue with MILLER, and that Tammany Hall would be in the front of the fight. But who could have looked for the crushing al liance between almost everybody except MILLER for the humiliation of MILLER and the Republican platform?

At the head of the foes of MILLER, the lonely ROOSEVELT champion, is DAVID BENNETT HILL flying the Democratic flag. Then comes Tammany Hall: then THOMAS COLLIER PLATT and the Republican party of New York county. With them. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, for anti-Tammany perhaps, and HERMAN RIDDER, for Tammany, and the German-American Reform Union, the Good Government Clubs. Dr. PARKHURST, WILLIAM R. GRACE, and CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, and the Committee of Seventy, shrunk to Fifty, not to mention the WILLIAM L. STRONG coterie, whose season tickets to the Republican councils have been called in and replaced with passes good for one night only and revokable at pleasure. All this immense reforming or ganization is opposed to MILLER and the Republican State platform, and for the sale of beer on Sunday!

Again the Herkimer statesman is not on the same side of the breastworks as the majority of other famous New Yorkers. He may continue to think, however, that for this campaign he is inside and the others are outside. And so let him think.

The Fusion Ticket.

The chief enemies of the Democratic party, the Republicans and the special CLEVELAND Democrats, came together in this town on Monday night and put up a fusion ticket. Ostensibly nominated for the benefit of non-partisan reform, it is actually a combination to injure and disable, in the year preceding an important and uncertain Presidential election, the local Democracy by depriving it of two offices which, under the protection of the Constitution, have withstood the assaults of the recent Republican Legislature. Ever since the foundation of the Republican party every County Clerk elected in New York city has been a Democrat, and every effort which has been projected to wrest the office has failed utterly and often ignominiously. The most audacious attempt to capture the County Clerk's office for a Republican was made in this town in 1890, and was defeated by a majority of more than 80,000.

The County Clerk, as the recording official of the Supreme Court and, conspicuously, as the Secretary and supervising agent of upon spies and informers. the Board of County Canvassers, is an important functionary in the machinery of elections. It is for that reason that the Republicans have labored, thus far unavailingly, to secure the place, and why the Democrats have always resisted the effort. They will do so again this year.

The office of Register, which is of much smaller political importance, was, in the fusion of Monday night, given to the CLEVE-LAND Democrats, so called, and the condition of its bestowal and of the bestowal of two other offices was that they should agree to run candidates for legislative offices in every district of the town to divert sufficient votes from the regular Democratic nominees to make sure of a Republican success. State Senators are to be elected next month for the term of three years, and the success of the Republicans in securing control of the Senate means the predominance of the Republican party during that period, and would wrest from the Democracy until 1899 the last flickering hope of recovering a portion of what treason to its principles in high places cost it a year ago. The Assembly is much less important, but this year it furnishes the Democrats a better opportunity for capturing doubtful up-State districts than they will have next year, when the Presidential candidates are to be voted for and a larger Republican vote will be brought to the polls.

The Republican names upon the ticket nominated at Lyric Hall on Monday night are those of amiable, honorable, and wellqualified gentlemen, chosen it would seem with special reference to their past defeats. rather than their present chances of election. These candidates, if nominated with the honest purpose, and sincere intent, of electing them on a straight ticket, would justify the support of all Republicans; actually, they have been put up to be knocked down, and no error has been made in the choice of candidates seasoned, so to speak, to such usage. We recapitulate:

1887: ERNEST HALL, Republican candidate for City Court Judge in 1887, and defeated by 28,000 majority, was nominated on Monday night for Supreme Court Judge. 1889: THOMAS ALLISON, a candidate for Common Pleas Judge in 1889, and defeated by 16,000, was nominated on Monday night for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. 1890: James W. Hawes, defeated on the fill-fated P. M. L. calico ticket of 1800, by

26,000 majority, was nominated on Monday night for a City Court Judge. 1801: MYER S. ISAACS, who was a candidate for Superior Court Judge in 1891, and defeated by 34,000 majority, was nominated on Monday night for a Justice of the

Supreme Court. 1892: HENRY C. BOTTY, the Republican candidate for County Clerk in 1892, and defeated by a majority of 75,000, is now

nominated for a City Court Judge. 1893: THOMAS L. HAMILTON, the Repubnated on Monday night as the Republican candidate for County Clerk.

Thus the Republicans, in making up their ticket on Monday night, have culled from each of the tickets defeated in recent years one candidate apiece, but by some inadvertence, which it is difficult to attribute to any one but Mr. LAUTERBACH in person, there is a failure to select any Republican defeated candidate from the ticket of 1888, a year which may have been omitted because in that year this State was carried by the Republicans for Gen. HARRISON, and was, therefore, not a year of Republican defeat.

Here, then, is the fusion ticket, made up of seven Republicans, representing six previous defeats, with C. C. BEAMAN for Supreme Court Judge added for good measure; and of three Democrats of the CLEVELAND brand, chosen on condition that their associates shall put in nomination separate candidates for the Senate and Assembly in those districts in which the Republicans need them to divert a portion of the Demoratic vote.

The conduct of these twin enemies of Democracy on Monday should make clear to the friends of Democracy to night the duty and the opportunity of the day. The banner of Democracy, never heretofore thrown down in New York, must not be lowered by any invitation to defeat in the year preceding the Presidential election. The Democrats must get together, and must overpower their opponents. The eagle is a noble bird, but linked in galling fetters to the cuckoo as a flying mate, he should be an easy mark. Separate the pair!

The Only Chance.

The only chance of broadening the gen eral excise laws, or of securing special excise regulations, if such are desired by a majority of the voters of this town, lies in the election of a Democratic Legislature. No matter what illusions in this regard Mr. LAUTERBACH and his friends may cherish, or may seek to produce in others, the great mass of the Republican party will be found solidly opposed to widening the privileges of the saloons or consulting the convenience of their customers. Platform declarations are seldom too sincere: but the excise plank which the Hon, WARNER MILLER forced upon the Republican State Convention is thoroughly sincere. Regarded by most of the Republican leaders here as an imprudence, it has at least the merit of being a warning to all persons who believe in more liberal excise laws, against voting for Republican Senators and Assemblymen. Republican candidates for the Senate and the Assembly in districts in this city and some other cities may pledge themselves to vote for local option and what not, but in case of their election and the election of a Republican Legislature, they would amount to nothing at Albany. They would be swamped by their Republican colleagues.

The election of a Democratic Governor as well as of a Democratic Legislature may be a condition precedent to such excise legislation as is desired by large numbers of both parties in this city. We don't advise anybody to expect such legislation immediately. It will not be attained without a long. steady effort. It is likely enough that it will not be attained at all. There is no sense in blinking at the facts. Many rural Democrats hold, with most of the rural Republicans, that the present excise laws are liberal enough; and as far as the remedy called local option is concerned, there are Democrats who, while believing in an easier general excise law, believe that such a law should continue to be general, and should not be split into particular and varying degrees of license for different communities. The fact remains that the only hope of change rests with the Democrats

The difficulties in the way of a new ex cise law being so considerable, and the prosfrom the hands of the Democratic party here | pects of securing such a law being necessarily not immediate, the task to which al the voters in this town who are in favor of legalizing the sale of liquor during certain hours on Sunday should address themselves, isto put into power in the City Hall an administration which will enforce the existing law with discretion and without depending

Without reference to State or national politics, the result of the local election this fall will be either to strengthen or to weaken the only Democratic organization here, which has a great number of votes and believes in a rational and decent enforcement, without spectacular effects or injustice or spying, of the existing Excise law until a better one shall be enacted. The minor socalled Democratic organizations are incapable of anything more than a grab at the spoils. The faction of Republicans which is in command of the city campaign this year, professes liberal opinions as to excise matters, but the incongruity of such opinions

with the Republican platform is palpable. While the officers to be elected next month will have, of course, nothing to do with the excise question, yet the election will have an ultimate effect upon that question, as it will either increase or diminish the difficulty of bringing back to power in 1898 the only local Democratic organization that is at once mighty in numbers and liberal in opinion. From Republicans, whether of the PLATT or of the STRONG brand, there will be absolutely nothing to be had in the way of relief from a vexatious, fussy, and hysterical method of enforcing the Excise law. Mr. PLATT is playing national politics; Mayor STRONG is not in politics at all. The various little knots and coteries of reformers and spoils hunters can-

not be depended upon or held together. Anybody who wants to prepare for the day when the informer and the spy shall no longer be coddled at Police Headquarters, and citizens shall cease to be badgered and arrested for trivial offences against obsolete ordinances, will vote the Tammany ticket next November. Even Herr OTTENDORFER, now wandering disconsolately in the wilderness, may come to this point at last, in

spite of his present despair.

The Bicycle Face and Reform. A problem very commanding of consider ation during the present bicycling season. and productive of many solutions, runs thus : What causes the so-called bicycle face! Physiognomists, physicians, cyclers, optimistic or pessimistic, and even phrenologists and the clergy, have expressed opinons on this question. Doubt that the bieyele face is a fact long since vanished, and New York city is looked upon as the place in this country where it most rages. In England bicycle-faced wheelmen are said to "wear an anxious look and unwholesome pallor:" while here the phenomenon is characterized as "that terrible countenance." It is easy to ascribe this unnatural countenance to overexertion, nervousness from fear of collision, or unfamiliarity with the wheel, but none of these reasons is adequate when it is known that the bicycle face in its fully developed stage is seen on male riders only, and seldom until the latter are well along in lican candidate for Sheriff in 1893 and their teens. Boys always look smiling and beaten by a majority of 65,000, was nomi- happy when riding, and so do women, ex-

cept such of them as try to appear severe and disturbed for the purpose of better im-

personating their brothers. Explanations of calloused old wheelmen the theories of doctors, and the hypotheses of scientists still have left the bicycle face a seven-day wonder. If the opinion of an all-round cycling enthusiast and trained observer of wheelmen goes for anything, all the complex and pretentious arguments hitherto put forth have been far at sea; and the true cause of the affliction has been buried beneath a mass of verbose ignorance

There has been a blind tendency to make a disease out of what is merely a normal physical impulse, and to explore the brain in search of that which belongs only to the stomach. People appear to forget that wheelmen are ordinary mortals who live by eating and drinking, and that the exercise of wheeling is a prime promoter of thirst; that the quantity of non-aquarian liquid one needs or desires under ordinary circumstances is greatly increased in bicycling; and that the chances of getting anything desirable to drink on Sundays, when cycling is most indulged in, have been mighty poor and uncertain hereabouts. In a word the reform movement is directly or indirectly responsible for the bicycle face in New York.

Until this year no such look of worriment and dire perplexity was seen upon the faces of wheelmen; they knew that their persistent craving for the draught that restores could at all times be promptly allayed, and the necessity for taking with them a supply was never conceived. Nowadays one must, at best, figure ahead and schedule himself in order even to surmise where he will get his next drink, for even then there is no certainty of success, and the sore experience of one Sunday, together with a dread anticipation of similar calamities on Sundays to come, gives wheelmen an ever-abiding look of dis tress. Women cyclists, of course, seldom drink anything stronger than soda water. hence they have little sense of the deprivation imposed on men, and they are free from the bicycle face. But if, as has been threatened, the soda water fountains are to be closed on Sundays, 'twill not be long before our fair riders on at least one day in the week, will assume an expression equally as piteous as that of the men.

Has England Sent an Ultimatum to the Porte?

Complete and quick has been the collapse of the attempt to hold Armenians responsible for disturbances in which hundreds of their coreligionists were slaughtered while only three Turks were killed. The truth could not be hidden from the diplomatic representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, and what they think of the riots of Monday and Tuesday of last week, is plain from the collective note which, on Oct. 7, they forwarded to the Porte. In this document they demand that the arrest of Armenians shall cease; that the innocent persons who have been imprisoned shall be released, and that the recent massacre in the Sultan's capital shall be made the subject of a rigorous inquiry. A report is also cabled from Berlin that the British Ambassador has informed the new Grand Vizier KIAMIL Pasha, that unless by Thursday of this week a definite reply is given to the demand of the powers for drastic reform in the administration of Armenia, a British fleet will anchor before Constantinople. There is nothing improbable in this re-

port, when one recalls the declaration made

some months ago by Lord ROSEBERY, and the firm tone of Lord Salisbury's reference to the duty which England is bound by the Berlin treaty to discharge. It is now known that but a short time before the downfall of the Liberal Government Lord ROSEBERY notified the Porte that, unless the required guarantees for the protection of the Armenians were conceded in a designated time. British war ships would occupy two of the most important seaports of Turkey. The ports, the seizure of which was contemplated, are understood to have been Smyrna and Salonica. Then came the change of ministry in England, and the triumph at the ballot box of the Conservatives, to whom was imputed at Constantinople a willingness to connive at a continuance of Turkish misrule. The truth was, however, that the treaty of Berlin had been tolerated by the English people solely by reason of the provision that England individually would guarantee the enforcement of such administrative reforms as would assure the safety of the Sultan's Christian subjects in Anatolia. When, at the end of sixteen years, the worthlessness of that guarantee was made patent to the world by the Armenian atrocities almost all Englishmen, without regard to party af filiations, were shocked into a candid recognition of their past remissness and into an honest intention of atonement. Mr. GLAD-STONE undoubtedly spoke for the great mass of his countrymen when he said that Lord SALISBURY would have the nation behind him in compelling the Sultan to fulfil his repeatedly broken promises.

We should have, therefore, no cause for surprise should we hear to-morrow that the fleet of British war ships now stationed at Lemnos had passed the Dardanelles and trained its guns upon Constantinople. It is possible, however, that the consequences of such a movement would far transcend its immediate object, which is to extort the Sultan's assent to the proposal of the powers. The danger is that the revolt of the infuriated Softas and other fanatical elements of the Mohammedan population would bring about the murder of ABDUL HAMID and his principal advisers, and the disappearance of every semblance of legitimate authority. In the presence of anarchy it would become the duty of the powers to occupy Constantinople, and, once in possession of the imperial city, it is unlikely that they would give it back to the Turk.

A Thing for Women to Think Of. We have heard no bustle of preparation among women, for the battle that is to be waged over the woman suffrage question in the next Legislature. Now, when the candidntes for both the Senate and Assembly are entering the field, now is the time when the woman friends and the woman foes of the suffrage cause must exercise their influence upon the men who are to vote upon it in the Legislature. It is the duty of these friends and these foes to apply their energies to every candidate who may be put in nommation, to catechize him thoroughly, and to extract a promise or a pledge from him, if that be possible. success of one side or the other, before the election of next month, will depend the vote in the Legislature. There is no time to be wasted. The questions to be put to each man upon the ticket of both parties may run thus: " Are you in favor of striking out the word 'male' from that part of the Constitution which prescribes the qualifications for voters; and how will you vote upon it when the concurrent reso-Intion comes up " It might be well, both for the suffrage and for the anti-suffrage

the course of the second secon be held to it

> Let us offer a bit of information to all concerned. It is provided by the new Constitution of the State that any amendment to it must first be passed by the Senate and Assembly, must then be passed a second time by the Legislature elected at the ensuing general Senatorial election, and must finally be submitted for ratification to a direct vote of the people. Now, in April last, a concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate and Assembly striking the word male" from section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution. It is this resolution that must again be passed, and that by the Legislature to be chosen next month. In the event of its passage then, the Legislature will make provision for the submission of the question to the people at some subsequent election.

The importance of prompt action, to both suffragists and anti-suffragists, for the purpose of influencing all candidates for the Senate and the Assembly is obvious. The women upon both sides of the suffrage question must bestir themselves.

While we have heard of no bustle preparation among the women for the November election, we learn of the existence of a circular " To the electors of the State of New York," which has been drawn up by a committee of the Women's Anti-Suffrage League, organized about a year ago. In this circular women are urged to do their part in securing the election to the Legislature of men known to be opposed to the imposition upon women of the "unwelcome and unsuitable responsibility of the ballot." In the membership of this league there are a goodly number of women of social prominence, the names of whom were printed in THE SUN at the time of its organization: and it is evident from the language of the circular here spoken of that they have not been discouraged by the vote in the last Legislature, but will make another effort to defeat the proposed amendment.

We are sure that it will not be long b fore the voice of the suffragists will be heard, and it may prove to their advantage if they manifest a good loud voice during the campaign.

A Scientific Committee on Miracles It is a curious story about the deeds of the miracle worker." FRANCIS SCHLATTER, in Denver that was printed the other day in THE SUN as sent to us by our observant correspondent there. The correspondent told of many cases, not easily explained, of persons suffering from various maladies who seemed to be cured, or were greatly relieved at once, by clasping the hand of SCHLATTER or by touching it. Crowds o afflicted people stand in line daily, seeking his help, and many of them have told their singular experiences while under his 'power." Mr. SCHLATTER is soon to leave Denver for an eastward tour, and, after staying for a while in Chicago, will come to this city. We shall be pleased to observe his deeds here.

There was held in New York city las week, at the Gospel Tabernacle, a conven tion of the "Christian Alliance," at which many men and women, who once suffered under grievous afflictions, told how they had been cured by faith after physicians had failed to give relief. One woman testi fied that she had thus been cured of dropsy another of cancer, and another of insanity while men gave testimony of the same kind. An old soldier who had been deaf, declared that he had got back his hearing as soon as he "took his ears to the Lord."

The week before last a National Faith Cure Convention was held in Jersey City. Here there was a lot of testimony from people who believed that they had been healed of their infirmities through faith Perhaps the most interesting case was that of Pastor Hancox, who narrated his own experience. He was at one time a sufferer from neuralgia of the heart, brought upon him by his potations, and he must have been a hard drinker for he confessed that it had been his "habit to take three or four brandies before breakfast." While suffering from the neuralgia he got faith, and rough his faith he was cured. So h earnestly testified in the presence of a large body of believers.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal So ciety in this city last month, there were discussions upon the subject of hypnotism, in which both physicians and lawyers took part; and some interesting statements were made concerning the exercise of the "hypnotic influence" in cases of disease and the results thereof.

Now it seems to us, as we read of the deeds of the Denver miracle worker, and of the experiences of the New York and New Jersey faith curists, and of the mys teries of hypnotism, that the best science of the age might properly be asked to take account of them. investigate them, and make report upon them. We propose, therefore, that as soon as Mr. SCHLATTER of Denve shall come to this city, and shall begin to perform his deeds, a half dozen or a dozen of our most respected and trustworthy men of science shall organize a "Scientific Committee upon Miracles," and shall make a full and searching investigation of the deeds that may be done here by Mr. SCHLATTER. Every member of the committee ought to be a man of open mind. wholly free from prejudice, and brave enough to report in exact accordance with

outside of science, let the fact be made known by them. We can think of no man in the country or in the world better fitted by his nature. his experience, and his scientific knowledge for the Presidency of the committee here suggested than the Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE. at one time President of Cornell University more recently Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, and the author of that notable book, "The Warfare of Science." Mr. WHITE would surely see to it that fair play was given to Mr. SCHLATTER, who is regarded in Denver and in other places as a man of supernatural powers, and who, more over, is singular in that he charges nothing for the exercise of them.

the evidence. If they find miracle or mystery

The Contaminated Oyster. A scare like that which depressed the New Haven oyster trade a few years ago has led to the invasion of the privacy of the British oyster and to a searching investigation of his habits. He was accused of spreading typhoid fever by devouring the microbes floating from contiguous sewers. Profs. HERD MAN and BOYCE, his examiners, were able to assure the British Association, shortly be fore it partook of a feast of Colchester na tives offered to it, that, though not free from taint, the oyster's character is much

better than it is commonly believed. They have observed the oyster under try ing circumstances; they deprived him of his natural diet of protophyta and protozoa and fed him on sugar, on oatmeal, and on flour, whereupon he pined away and died. They put him in stagnant water and found he could not live in it; then they tried sewage, women to ask, or to require, each man to which he could stand up to a certain degree

give his answer in writing, so that he can of foulness, preferring the ordinary kind to that containing typhoid matter; nor did he seriously object to a certain quantity of peptonized broth. The crucial test, how ever, that of most interest to the observers and most creditable to the oyster, was his

behavior in the presence of micro-organisms. Though evil communications corrupt ovaters, in the neighborhood of the mouth of a drain he will take in as many as 17,000 microbes, but does not receive them into his true inwardness if he can help it. The greater number remain in the pallial cavity, between the real oyster and the shell. He admits the Bacillus tuphosus with the rest, and will let him stay a fortnight if he will, but will not let him propagate or increase. On the contrary, the experiments indicate that B. typhosus disappears as he passes along the oyster's alimentary canal, and people of prejudice against the British oyster will sympathize with his efforts to get away from that vis-

eld solution of copper. But the oyster which has gone wrong has none the less the power and will to redeem himself. Give him plenty of air and salt water to wash himself out with and he will shed all microbes. The French oyster farmers already have "basins of disgorgement," where the oyster is encouraged to clean himself out. "If it is possible thus to cleanse suspected oysters," the Professors say, "by simple mode of treatment which will render them innocuous, a great boon will have been conferred upon both the oyster trade and the oyster-consuming public." A boon to Britishers perhaps; to the American consumer his oyster must be, like CÆSAR's wife, not so much as suspected.

Fever and forest, the traditional allies of the Malagasy against European invaders, have made havoc among the ranks of the French yet they could not accomplish everything. The capital of the Hovas has fallen, and the Queen is a fugitive. It might still be possible to prolong the struggle, but the native forces have shown themselves to be so weak, if not worthless, that it will surprise no one to learn that they will make no other stand.

When the Republicans failed to nominate THOMAS ALLISON for the highest judicial vaancy they had to fill they confessed that the fight was lost in advance.

The Hon. EDWARD LAUTERBACH is reported by the Herald as saying these words to the Republican Convention on Monday evening: "Because of this support which has been promised us by Mr. OTTENDORFER and the Committee of Fifty i is but just that they should be given some represent

Two things are wrong, very wrong, in this statement. First, Mr. OTTENDORFER had really not made such a promise, since if he had made it he would keep it: and, secondly, Mr. LAU-TERBACH, if in his right mind, would never use such shocking grammar as the Herald imputes to him. He speaks the English language correctly like the accomplished lawyer and elegant politician that he is. "They should be given some representation" forms a phrase that hi lips could not be shaped to utter. "Some representation should be given to them" is what so finished a scholar would be sure to say.

Two of the patriotic relics of the North ern States, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston and the genuine old Liberty Bell of Philadelphia, are in the South just now, stirring up the enthusiasm of our countrymer there. The Boston Ancients have had a splen did time this week in Richmond, where they were at first welcomed by the Richmond Blues, and afterward by the whole military force of the capital of Virginia. It was a pretty thing that they did in decorating the monuments erected in honor of the dead soldiers of the late Confed-As the railroad car bearing the Liberty Bell

erate army. of Philadelphia was transported through Virginia and Tennessee on its way to Georgia, crowds were waiting everywhere to see it. Flags were waved, hymns were sung, and speeches were made around the bell. There were pro ns in honor of the bell, which was decorated with flowers wherever seen. At many places the school children were let out to look at it, and went wild when they got sight of the Lib erty Bell. That bell is a romance, and every American boy and girl knows its meaning Both the patriarchs and the children asked for permission to touch the magic bell. The memories of our glorious Revolution live in the South as in the North, live wherever floats the American flag.

It is a good thing for the Ancient and Hon orable Artillery of Boston to make a Southern tour at this time. It is a good thing to send the Liberty Bell of Philadelphia far away through

May the spirit of the immortal WASHINGTON ever brood over our country and give it the inspiration of Freedom!

If, indeed, the Oregonians raise such an ples and pears as the Oregon newspapers tell of, New York market supplied with them. It is far from Oregon to New York, but apples and pears will bear transportation a long distance. From a boastful Pacific coast State that borders upon Oregon, lots of poor fruits have been sent here, as well as to London, this year. have had train loads of peaches and pears from there that were unfit to eat, and that even the street urchins refused to buy from the pushcart Italian venders. It is not all the time very easy to get even an apple of the best kind in New York, though apple trees are plentiful in all the States.

Two Souls with but a Single Thought, Two Hearts that Beat for '94 LINCOLN. HARRISON.

It seems	" It seems
To me	To me
The nom-	The nom-
Ince	Ince
- Heat fit-	Best fit-
Ted for	Ted for
The O.	The G.
O. P.,	O. P.,
Is that	Is that
Man who	Man who
Can pull	Can pull
It through,	It throws
And make	And make
It stand,	It stand.
So all	So all
The land	The land
Can tru-	Can tru-
Ly say:	Ly say:
· It's come	'It's come
To stay.	To stay.
This be-	This be-
Ing true,	Ing true.
I say	I say
To you:	To you:
'The man	* Bob Lin
To run	Coln wiii
Is Har-	Just fill
Rison 177	The bill

L'ENVOL How pleasant are the lines that fall On such fraternal love! Gadzooks, no man can say it does Not come straight from above.

For harmony, so near divine. And grow as this has grown, amid The politics of earth.

What glorious fruits of promise will lie showered on all men, When next year lien will vote for linb And Bob will vote for Ben

Prohibitionists Nominate a Bond Man. From the Philodelphia Times. cohibitionists of Chester county nont empyacker for Surveyor last week, as discovered that he had been dead for

You Tob. From the Hebrese Journal THANKS FOR THE POLICE BOARD. With Alderman Noonan's Back-handed Compliments.

At the Aldermen's meeting yesterday Alderman Ware offered a resolution thanking the Police Commissioners for "their courtesy and liberality" in receiving and granting the requests of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen in respect to the bootblack and news stands, the Commissioners having consented to allow the stand keepers to keep their stands within the stoop lines until Nov. 15 so long as they had cards from the clerk of the Common

Alderman Noonan was on his feet in a minut opposing the resolution. He said that there was no occasion for any such resolution. In grant ing such a request the Police Commissioners had only done their duty.

"In fact," said he, "they have not done that when it comes down to a fine point. They talk so much about enforcing the law, and now they propose not to enforce the law which sava stands must be moved when illegally situated. There is no Alderman more pleased than I to help the bootblacks and newsmen not having the law enforced until a new one is enacted, but I am going on record as opposed to praising the Police Commissioners for not enforcing the law. I am glad to see, though, that this Police Board is leaving cant and coming down to politics."

politics."

Alderman Ware made a long speech telling how kind and considerate the Police Commissioners had been, and Alderman Noonan made an indistinct remark about the "Police Commissioners stretching their consciences when they felt like it." Alderman Olcott also opposed the resolution, but it was carried in spite of them.

they felt like it." Alderman Olcott also op-posed the resolution, but it was carried in spite of them.

The Hoard voted to allow a syndicate to lay experimentally, and at its own cost, a stretch of wooden payament, said to be noiseless and more durable than granite, on a street to be desig-nated by the Department of Public Works. Alderman School protested against giving up any part of the Governor's room for a library for the City Court. The matter was made a special order for the next meeting.

VIOLATORS OF U. S. LAWS. The Indictments Found by the Federa

The Federal Grand Jury for the June term was discharged yesterday by Judge Addison Brown in the United States Circuit Court. The following indictments were presented:

Clarence Barnett, using mails to defraud, by mailing spurious tickets purporting to be adver tisers' tickets of the Southern Pacific Railroad Clarence Barnett (not arrested), for conspiracy o commit an offence against the United States by a scheme to induce persons to purchase spurious tickets of the Southern Pacific Railroad: Charles Cavanaugh, alias George Hines using mails to defraud; Max Bab, for embezzle using mails to defraud; Max Bab, for embezzlement of Post Office funds; Maximilian Maitret,
forging and counterfeiting postage stamps; La
Pierre de Mann, assault upon a letter carrier;
Dr. Orlando E. Bradford and John Nixon, for
having possession of plates for counterfeiting
obligations of the United States; Jacques T.
Noithenius, smuggling and concealing smuggled goods; William Hamilton, having in possession a key for opening mail wagons; William
Noeigen and Fritz Spieker, making and passing
counterfeit coin.

session a key for opening mair wagons, and passing counterfeit coin. Moelgen and Fritz Spieker, making and passing counterfeit coin; Jeremiah M. Michael Manning, Sarah Ryan, and William Jarvis, making counterfeit coin; Jeremiah M. Grady, amuggling phenacetine; Sadie Dwyer, mailing obscene letter; James Owens, Jr., embezzling letters; William Jarvis, Thomas McKenna, David Carmine, and Barney Curran, counterfeiting; Michael Manning and John M. Durkin, passing counterfeit money; Charles Leclerq, smuggling; Ah Ching, manufacturing cigars without bond; Joseph Dexter Jones, using mails to defraud; William R. Thompson, smuggling; William Jarvis, Thomas McKenna, Frank Carr, Beila Carr, Harvey Kindegen, and Mary Russo, making and passing counterfeit coin.

Why Oct. 14, 1775, Was Chosen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, " A Student of History," will find that, notwithstanding Robert's history, the 19th of April, 1775, was not selected arbitrarily as but was fixed at that time because it was the date of the battle of Lexington, which opened the war of the Revolution and marked the point where allegiance practically ceased.

He will also find that the date, Oct. 14, 1775, marked the first anniversary of the passage of the Bill of Rights by the Provisional Congress, in which the rights of property were asserted, which passage in all probability, met the colonists' ideas of a reasonable notice of their intention to assume jurisdiction.

Looking back upon the question from 1777, what more natural than that they should take the declaration of rights as the basis of calculation, and allowing one year, fig the limit of land grants by foreign powers at Oct. 14, 1775, six months after their own declaration against any further assumption of legal control on the part of Great Britain?

HEN S. DEAN.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 5. date of the battle of Lexington, which opened

It Shines for All.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United Bootblacks' Protective League, in mass meeting assembled on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1895, at 64 South Washington square, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved. That we extend our sincere thanks to your esteemed paper for its thoughtful sympathy and assistance to us in our efforts to conduct our business with the full protection of the and our grateful appreciation kindly interest."
G. P. Caggiano, President, 26 Cedar street.

When "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying," Was

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir; Gen. Lytle did not write his famous poem the night before he died, hough there is a superstition that he did so. A few years ago a friend sent me a copy of a Nashville pape of 1858, containing the complete poem. Appleton' "Cyclopædia of American Biography" says it was

Since the time of Koerner, if not from an earlier Since the time of Koerner, if not from an earlier time, it has been customary to assume that any song written by a soldier since dead was composed the evening before he died. So we have Lytte's 'I am dying, Egypt, dying,' and Williamson's "Stonewall Jackson's Way,' the latter wrongly ascribed to a Majackson's Way,' the latter wrongly ascribed to a Majackson's Way,' the latter wrongly ascribed to a Majackson's Way,' the latter wrongly ascribed haven't had history reconstructed a wonder that we haven't had battle the day after he finished his translation of "Dies Iray," but probably we shall have that yet. I am, sir, yours,

I. H. S. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Mr. Kellehe should be a little more cautious than to charge THE SUS with inaccuracy. "If you see it in THE SUS it is right" seems to be an article of faith that has not be sufficiently impressed upon his mind. The Sun, how ever, was correct, and Mr. Kelleher was in error, re ever, was correct, and Mr. Kelleher was in error, respecting the significance of the initials L.H.S. It is well known that the letter J had no existence in Roman times, and that in cases where we employ it the letter I was formerly used. We write the name Jesus. The Latin's wrote it Iesus or Iesu. I.H.S. are simply the initial letters of the Latin words Jesus Hominum Salvator, which are literally franciated, "Jesus. Saviour of Men." or, as Tur Sin just as correctly uzpresses it, "Jesus, the Saviour of Mankind." Mr. Kelleher's explanation is both fanciful and absurd, and is based on insufficient authority, or, more exactly, on no authority at all. "Is it not strange," "Here.

On a Sure-enough Silver Basis,

From the Philadelphia Record. Something quite remarkable came into the redemp tion division of the Treasury at Washington a short time ago. It was a thin plate of silver about two fee and been pressed in such a manuer as to incorporat its substance actually with that of the metal. It wa brand new bill, and in the process queezed out to about twice its original size. Nevertheless, it was perfectly recognizable A statement accompanied it to the affect that a

orkman in a silverware factory had dropped the bill accidentally upon the plate of silver as the latter was passing through a rolling machine. This explans tion being satisfactory, a fresh \$10 certificate was re

\$70,000 Spent in Trolley Parties. From the Philladelphia Press.

The full extent of the "trolley party" infatuation and the number of persons who have engaged in it is shown by the receipts of the four companies up until Oct. 1. The amount received by the People's Traction Company is \$17,000; the Philadelphia, \$30,000; Etectric, \$20,000; and Hestonville, \$3,000, or \$70,000 in all. The average amount received from each particle. pant is estimated at 10 cents, and this would sho 100,000 persons who indulged in this am

Killed a Forty-two-pound Rattler. From the Kentucky Democrat.

The daddy rattler of them all was killed by a party of hunters in the Cumberland Mountain day, it measured sixty seven inches in length, lifteen inches around, and weighed forty-two pounds. How's that for the not weather?

What Paper Is Itt

From the Charlestown Enterpri The best daily newspaper in the country is printed a a very unpretentions and old-fashioned brick

building in the centre of metropolitan journalism

POLICY HOLDERS PROTECTED. beautites and Interest to So Hold to Trust

ALBANY, Oct. 8.-A decision of much importance to policy holders of insurance companies was to-day handed down by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People of the State of New York agt, the American Steam Boller Insurance Company of New York city. The insurance company named was, by judgment of the court, dissolved and a receiver was appointed of its assets. The company had a deposit of \$100,000 with the Superintendent of Insurance of this State as security for the protection of policy holders, and the receiver of the company applied for and obtained an order direct ing the transfer to him of the interest collected on the \$100,000 or securities deposited with the Insurance Department. The
order made was affirmed by the General Term, First Department, the Court
holding that the securities as well as the interest should be transferred to the receiver for the
estate, under the amendment to the Insurance
law passed in 1892. An appeal was taken to the
Court of Appeals and argued in June last at
Saratoga by ex-Deputy Attorney-General John
W. Hogan, on behalf of the State Insurance Department and the people, and the Caurt of Appeals to-day handed down a decision reversing
the order of the General and Special Terms, and
denied the application of the receiver.

The result of the decision preserves the trust
in the State Superintendent of Insurance, and
the securities will be held for the benefit and
protection of policy holders in this State. Several cases of like nature depended upon this
decision. ing the transfer to him of the interest col-

ST. LUKE'S ASKS RELIEF.

The Board of Aldermen Appealed to to Clear Its Title.

St. Luke's Hospital, at Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, has asked the Board of Aldermen to relieve it of certain stipulations that revent it from giving a clear title to the site on Fifth avenue. The site is now for sale, as the cospital is to be removed to Morningside Heights.

When the hospital was deeded to the Anglo American Free Church of St. George the American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, for a nominal sum, in 1848, it was stinulated that the property should be used for church and hospital purposes. In 1852, when it passed into the possession of the St. Luke's Hospital Association, it was with the stipulation that five free beds should ever be maintained in that hospital for British immigrants. The Board of Addermen was asked to relieve the hospital of these old stipulations. The site is worth in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. The Board will undoubtedly take the action asked, but the matter was laid over for one week.

BROADWAY CABLE CARS STOPPED. A Blockade Which Lusted About 45 Min-

There was a very bad blockade on the Broadway cable road vesterday morning, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, at a time when the day's traffic had just got fairly started. At Houston street to the Battery became entangled in some way in the big driving wheel in the Houston street power house. The cable imme-

Houston street power house. The capie immediately stopped.

The up-town power house at Fiftieth street was notified of the break, but did not stop the up-town cable, and consequently there was another long line of cars formed at the junction up town. When the cable started again the cars were sent down town a dozen at a time, half being sent to South Ferry and half switched around Bowling Green, and by 8:30 o'clock the line was in working order again.

MISMANAGEMENT BY EXECUTORS Heirs to the Richardson Estate Claim that It Has Been Looted.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted the motion allowing J. B. Richardson, and other heirs of the late Benja min Richardson, to intervene as defendants in an action pending against Emma Richardson and W. T. Washburne as executors of ardson and W. T. Washbarne as executors of the estate. The suit has been brought by Myra L. Wood, as executrix of her husband, to recover \$12,000 for legal services.

In support of the motion made yesterday it is alleged that the Richardson estate, which was valued at \$15,000,000, has been looted by the executors through mismanagement, eclusion, fraud, and embezzlement, and that they suppressed a codicil to the will which would have dispossessed them. Since the death of Mr. Richardson in 1889 the executors have been involved in endless litigation, and already

been involved in endless litigation, and already nearly \$1,000,000 has been paid out in judg-

Brooklyn Trust Company Has \$30,000 for

Her and Can't Find Her. The Brooklyn Trust Company is the guardian of 15-year-old Sadie Francis Cady, and holds \$30,000 worth of property for her, but so far it has been unable to locate the gir!, although detectives have been searching for her for several weeks. At her father's death she inherited \$20,000, and \$10,000 more was left to her by her uncle, Thomas Cady. When the latter was on his deathbed he had his bank books, representing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, transferred to the girl. The Trust Company has been trying to get Trust Company has been trying to get possession of these books, but so far has falled. Surrogate Abbott yesterday granted a new citation upon the girl, returnable in a week. Her lawyer says he has not seen her in three weeks, and also that he understands she is anxious to have a new guardian substituted for the Trust Company.

The Duke Goes to Washington

The Duke of Marlborough and his cousin, the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest, dined with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt on Monday They spent the night at the Plaza Hotel and started for Washington yesterday morning on the 10 o'clock express over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The stay of the Duke and Mr. Guest at Washington will be short. The Duke has rooms engaged at both the Waldorf and Plaza hotels.

Mrs. William Jay came in from the Jay coun-try place at Katonah yesterday and lunched with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt at Delmonico's.

SUNBEAMS.

-Macon's first pair of bloomers appeared on the streets only a few nights ago. They haven't braved the daylight yet. -A twelve-year-old boy was killed in a peculiar way

in Menominee last week. He was pushing a playmate in an ordinary rope swing, and got in the way of the swing as it came toward him. The seat struck him in the chest, and he died in a few minutes. -Argentine, Kan., had public rejoicings the other day over the city's securing a supply of clear, cold, "real" water, from a big well. The city has been using the semi-liquid of the Kaw River, which has a shade more body to it than the Missouri's so-called

-Water is as scarce in Maine just now as in some of the regions round about New York. In Augusta last week the electric light plant had to be practically shut down several nights on account of low water, while in the country about Bangor water is peddled by owners of deep wells. -The merchants of Monett, Mo., have employed

several of the prettiest girls to be hired in that section and started them around the town and neighboring country collecting bills, especially those standing. The girls and the scheme are said to be neeting with remarkable success.

—Snow fell in the Rangeley region in Maine last

week. Early cold weather has been reported from very many States. Georgia had an exceptionally early frost, and Kansas had the earliest in the recollection of many old residents. The mountains in the North western States were snow capped earlier this year than for a number of years past.

An odd scheme of raising money was tried at the

Saprist church in Saco, Me., two Sundays ago. Ever: person present was asked to put in a plain envelope as many cents, or their equivalent, as the giver had years. The envelopes were not marked for identifi cation, and the givers were put on their honor not to cheat the church by misstating their age. The results were satisfactory.

- A Somerset, Me., man got out of a serious financial

fix in an odd way recently. He became insolvent, and in order to secure the services of a lawyer offered as a fee a life thurrance policy on a man in lieuten. It was a straight life policy with no surrender value. The bankrupt had lent money to a young man many years before and had taken the life insurance policy as se-curity. The young man refused to pay the premiums after a while, but the builder kept the policy in force. The lawyer took the rather dublots fee. About two weeks later word came from Boston that the man in-sured was doad. The lawyer collected the several thousand dollars, and though legally entitied to the whole sum, he merely deducted his fee and paid over the remainder to the bankrupt, who was able with it to settle up with his creditors and get a little start again.

An Even Thing.

From the Washington Evening Star "Did you trade any when you was ter town?" asked blias Oathin.
"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel, "some."
"How did you come out."
"Twin what ye'd call a standorff I give a fellow a counterfeit fifty dollar bill fur a gold brink."